



County of San Diego

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Community Corrections Partnership Meeting Minutes July 21, 2015

CCP Executive Committee Members Present:

Mack Jenkins (*Chief Probation Officer*); Nick Macchione (*Director, Health and Human Services Agency*); Henry Coker (*Public Defender*); Jim Redman (*El Cajon Chief of Police*)

CCP Committee Members Present:

Dr. Cynthia Burke (*Director, SANDAG*); Andrew Picard for Andy Hall (*Director of Adult Programs, San Diego Workforce Partnership*); Dorothy Thrush for Ron Lane (*Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, Public Safety Group*)

Welcome and Introductions:

CCP Chair and Chief Probation Officer Mack Jenkins opened the meeting at 2:04 pm. All of the Executive and Committee CCP members in attendance introduced themselves.

Report From the Chair:

Chief Jenkins reported on the following:

- ***Community Recidivism Reduction Grant:*** The \$8 million grant has previously been distributed statewide and is divided according to county size. Accordingly, San Diego County received \$500,000 from the grant. Funds will be distributed through the District Attorney's Office. On June 24, 2015, Governor Brown signed SB 85 which removed the requirement that funds not encumbered with a service provider within a year be reverted back to the general fund. Thus, counties no longer need to encumber funds by the December 5, 2015 deadline. Furthermore, an additional \$4 million was added to the statewide fund, of which \$250,000 will be allocated to San Diego County. The Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) was working on a 'Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)' document to address questions regarding the additional \$4 million fund. In addition, the original BSCC requirement that preliminary data be reported starting July 1, 2015 through July 1, 2018 was also removed. However,

Protect community safety, reduce crime and assist victims through offender accountability and rehabilitation.

the BSCC does require a contact person be provided. Deputy District Attorney Rachel Solov volunteered to be the primary contact for the grant.

- ***Social Innovation Bond Workshops (aka: Pay for Success models)***: The BSCC held statewide workshops on the Pay for Success models, one of which was being held in Sacramento on Tuesday, July 21st. Another was held in Santa Ana on Friday, July 24th. In addition, the BSCC was scheduled to release a request for proposals where three counties will compete for about \$5 million in funding. Local government agencies and project partners would be eligible to enter into a multi-year contract that defines outcomes, evaluation methods and repayment terms.
- ***National Institute of Corrections (NIC)***: The NIC plans to highlight San Diego County's multi-agency collaboration and effort in enrolling the justice-involved population in healthcare coverage. The Probation Department, in conjunction with HHSA and the Sheriff's Department, has employed application assisters to advise justice-involved persons on their eligibility and help with the enrollment process. Through the ACA, justice-involved individuals have greater access to substance abuse, mental health, and general health services, among other needs. The NIC is scheduled to convene on September 9-10 in which representatives of the above-mentioned agencies will be asked to discuss their collaboration in a live webinar. HHSA Director Nick Macchione commented that his agency has a great interest in primary care and intends to continue to coordinate with justice agencies in providing healthcare resources to justice-involved individuals.
- ***ID Card Project (update)***: In March 2014 the CCP received a letter from Charlene Autolino, then chair of the Reentry Roundtable, requesting that the CCP address the prevalence of individuals reentering their communities without valid identification. This issue was referred to the county Board of Supervisors and has led to engagement at the state level. The California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and California State Association of Counties (CSAC) have helped to coordinate the effort to assist the reentry population in obtaining proper identification. The plan is for the San Diego Sheriff's Department to be the primary point of contact for inmates awaiting reentry. Probation Division Chief Scott Huizar stated the Probation Department's role would involve the use probation offices to engage with the DMV, to help schedule appointments and to provide fee reductions for individuals (if appropriate). Training sessions with DMV representatives were scheduled for the fall.

Chief Jenkins concluded with a report on the findings of one survey sample of 308 Realignment offenders in San Diego. The survey was conducted in March/April of 2015 and inquired as to the prevalence of the above issue. Of the 248 Post-Release Supervision Offenders (PRCS) Offenders were surveyed, 48% (118) had a valid ID card, 45% (112) had no ID card, but had one during the previous 10 years, 6% (14) had no ID and did not have one within 10 years, and 2% (4) had no ID and were not interested in one. Of the 60 MS offenders were surveyed, 43% (26) had a valid ID card, 52% (31) had no ID, and 5% (3) had no ID and did not have one in 10 years. All were interested in obtaining one.

Public Comment: San Diego Workforce Partnership

Cornelius Bowser (*Pastor of Charity Apostolic Church*) offered public comment related to the next presentation topic. Pastor Bowser also works with both the Community Assistance Support Team (CAST) and the San Diego Organizing Project (SDOP).

Pastor Bowser stated that he appreciates the San Diego Workforce Partnership's (SDWP) efforts in the community, particularly in districts four, eight, and nine (Southeast and City Heights). Pastor Bowser further

reported that, through CAST, Pastor Bowser is involved in youth and young adult outreach programs involving gang members, those with criminal records, and formerly incarcerated individuals, some of whom are on probation or parole. Pastor Bowser noted that most of the individuals he works with are unaware of SDWP and its opportunities. He was interested in forming a collaborative effort with SDWP, to connect the individuals he works with to resources provided by SDWP, particularly employment programs. Pastor Bowser did not want to lower SDWP's qualification standards, but did hope he could get more of his youth qualified for their services. Chief Jenkins referred Pastor Bowser to Probation Division Chiefs **David Joralemon** and **Scott Huizar** for further discussion.

Presentation: Employment Strategies for Justice Involved Individuals

Andrew Picard (*Manager of Strategic Initiatives, San Diego Workforce Partnership*) stood in for CCP Committee member Andy Hall. He introduced himself and began his presentation regarding SDWP's projects.

Mr. Picard stated that SDWP is non-profit organization designated by the city and county to use Department of Labor funds to establish workforce training programs, for both adults and youth. According to Mr. Picard, there are 12 America's Job Center offices (AJCs) across the county that receive an estimated 225,000 visits per year combined. The AJCs offer individuals opportunities to use computer labs for resume-building, job applications, and, for qualified applicants, individual case management and structured employment plans. Mr. Picard noted that valid government identification is indeed an issue with qualifying applicants for the services they provide. With this in mind, Mr. Picard introduced the Reintegration of Ex-Offenders, a Department of Labor program designed to integrate public institution efforts in reentry workforce development. Funding from this initiative allowed SDWP to establish a Linking Employment Opportunities Pre-Release (LEAP) jail-based AJC, located at the East Mesa Reentry Facility for pre-release offenders. Services for post-release offenders are also planned in coordination with the South County probation office. Mr. Picard expects the satellite office to be operational in the fall of 2015. Chief Jenkins referred Pastor Bowser to Probation Division Chief **Jason Druzman**, who noted that the satellite office Mr. Picard explained intends to address the some of the same issues Pastor Bowser discussed.

For more information about the presentation, refer to the following link:
<http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/probation/ccp.html>

Presentation: San Diego County Homelessness Response Team

Chief Jenkins discussed the intersection in efforts to address homelessness between justice institutions and other organizations, stating that a portion of justice-involved individuals suffer from residential instability or homelessness. He highlighted the ongoing attempt to integrate efforts before calling on **Michael McConnell** (*Lead, 25 Cities Initiative*) to begin his presentation.

Mr. McConnell gave an introduction on the current state of efforts to combat homelessness, as well as his role in working with public and private funders to coordinate a systemic response to homelessness. Mr. McConnell noted the importance of recognizing that the primary purpose to a homelessness response system is to address a loss of stable housing. Addressing poverty or other social ills is a secondary concern. Mr. McConnell then stated some of the objectives associated with a systemic response, namely, a common language, familiarity with available resources, and familiarity with relevant data. He introduced the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), stating that over 100,000 unique individuals from San Diego County are recorded in the system. Available data estimates of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population (combined) indicated that there are around 9,000 on any given day, and that it has remained stable over the past 5 years. Mr.

McConnell believed that efforts to combat homelessness across the nation hold promise for San Diego, particularly models that have succeeded with homeless veterans.

Mr. McConnell advocated for the implementation of a Coordinated Assessment and Housing Placement System, (CAHP), a system based on crisis response systems that triages an individual's needs and refers to the appropriate intervention quickly. CAHP relies on the standardization of assessment and response, as well as on data-driven decision-making. It attempts to integrate the Department of Veterans Affairs and prioritizes the response to those with the most acute homelessness. Mr. McConnell noted that individuals often have difficulty navigating the "maze" of the various homeless response systems that exist. CAHP would attempt to integrate these systems to develop a more navigable system, as well as one more efficient in disseminating knowledge of available services. Mr. McConnell partnered with the 25 Cities Initiative to develop and implement a CAHP system in San Diego. Through this partnership, the CAHP system would be subsumed under the Regional Continuum of Care Council (RCCC), the primary homeless response system in San Diego. In fact, Mr. McConnell stated that the development of necessary infrastructure was already underway.

During his presentation, Mr. McConnell noted that a survey of unsheltered homeless persons in San Diego County indicated that about 64% were formerly incarcerated and about 15% were currently under parole or probation supervision. Chief Jenkins inquired as to whether or not justice-involved individuals, particularly felons, would be eligible to receive assistance under the CAHP model. Mr. McConnell stated that certain resources (e.g. Rapid Rehousing) would be available, as it is a low-barrier program, but that other resources (e.g. Section 8) have more stringent requirements. Mr. McConnell further stated that housing navigation (assistance with record keeping, documentation and program facilitation) comes in a variety of formats, making it feasible to coordinate with probation staff.

HHSA Director **Nick Macchione** commented that the apparent increase of transience among AB109 offenders, from 19% to 23% over the past year, underscores the need for a coordinated system of housing resources, as well as the need for a reliable data system for program evaluation purposes. SANDAG Director **Cynthia Burke** added that, in her work with San Diego jail populations, one of the most powerful protectors against recidivism was indeed housing. Lastly, El Cajon Police Chief **Jim Redman** mentioned that the city of El Cajon has seen an increase in unsheltered homeless in the past year (from a count of 91 to 191). Mr. McConnell believed that this was indicative of a need to collect better data, to assess whether or not Chief Redman's figures are a result of an increase in homelessness or of a migration of the homeless population.

Presentation: Probation 2014 Needs Assessment Analysis

Chief Jenkins invited **Dr. Geoff Twitchell** (*Treatment Director, Probation Department*) to present the preliminary findings from the *Probation Needs Assessment Analysis*.

Dr. Twitchell provided context to his presentation by describing the Probation Department's commitment to a "balanced approach." Dr. Twitchell stated that a balanced approach takes into account community safety, offender accountability, and offender treatment/rehabilitation in regards to offender management. Under this approach, the Probation Officer (PO) functions like a case manager in the sense that he or she must manage the competing interests of the above factors, including situations where an offender has a variety of needs. Thus, it is important to collect reliable data, so that both the PO and the department can make data-driven decisions.

Dr. Twitchell explained that the Needs Assessment Analysis is an analysis of the aggregate needs of several populations of individuals under the supervision of the Probation Department. The analysis presented was for calendar year 2014, and the data analyzed came from COMPAS data. The COMPAS assessment is an

instrument that determines a particular individual's criminogenic needs among 15 pre-existing categories, as well as a level (low to high) of degree for any such determined needs. It also predicts an individual's risk to recidivate.

For more information on COMPAS and the definitions of particular needs, refer to the following link:
http://www.northpointeinc.com/files/technical_documents/Practitioners-Guide-COMPAS-Core-031915.pdf

The populations analyzed were the following: formal probationers designated as 'high-risk,' individuals under Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS), and individuals on Mandatory Supervision (MS). PRCS individuals are individuals who have been released from state prison and placed under local probation supervision. It is not parole. MS individuals are individuals who have served part of their sentence in a local jail before placement under probation supervision. Both PRCS and MS categories exist as a result of Assembly Bill (AB) 109. In addition, individuals mandated to register as sex offenders (Penal Code 290) in the former two populations (Formal & PRCS) were counted separately, bringing the total to five (5) populations analyzed. Dr. Twitchell emphasized the importance of articulating the needs of the supervised populations to relevant partners and service providers, particularly the Behavioral Health Services Division of HHSA.

The top five needs found for the five populations, respectively, are listed in the table below. It should be noted that percentages listed below correspond to the percentage of individuals in a given population determined to have a 'high' need in a given category (or domain). It should also be reiterated that some individuals may be determined to have multiple needs, meaning they will be reflected in several of the percentages below, respective to their population.

	MS		PRCS		PRCS/PC290		Formal (High Risk)		Formal/PC290 (High Risk)	
1.	Substance Abuse	74.8%	CBT	67.2%	Residential Instability	68.6%	Substance Abuse	65.9%	Residential Instability	41.8%
2.	CBT	63.7%	Substance Abuse	61.5%	CBT	49.2%	CBT	64.3%	CBT	37.3%
3.	Residential Instability	42.0%	Residential Instability	56.0%	Substance Abuse	43.0%	Vocational/Educational	43.9%	Vocational/Educational	32.5%
4.	Vocational/Educational	37.7%	Vocational/Educational	42.3%	Vocational/Educational	35.0%	Residential Instability	43.0%	Substance Abuse	30.5%
5.	Social Environment	34.2%	Social Environment	34.0%	Social Adjustment	29.9%	Social Environment	32.3%	Social Isolation	24.7%

Dr. Twitchell clarified the meaning of some of the assessed needs. First, a high need for cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) represents a need to address a combination of five indicators predictive of recidivism; which includes anti-social attitudes, anti-social personalities, associating with anti-social peers, criminal thinking, and the rationalization of criminal behavior. Second, he clarified that a need to address residential instability does not mean an individual is homeless, but that an individual does not have a clear, established place he or she can return to. Lastly, Dr. Twitchell explained that a component to determine mental health needs was not utilized when the COMPAS assessment was first adopted into practice. Recently, however, a mental health assessment has been incorporated into the assessment process at the Community Transition Center (CTC). As of the time of the presentation, three to four months of data had been gathered regarding mental health needs. Dr. Twitchell estimates that the data collected suggests that 30-40% of individuals assessed would be classified as having a "serious mental illness."

Dr. Twitchell invited Probation Business Intelligence Manager **Jennifer Effie** to discuss how the department is working to improve data collection efforts. Probation Manager Effie stated that the Research, Policy, and Science Division (which she is currently overseeing) administered a survey to every deputy probation officer supervising PRCS and MS individuals. The survey requested feedback regarding all supervised individuals as it pertained to their treatments needs and their current status in regards to programming to address those needs. The goal of the survey was to both validate and supplement the Needs Assessment Analysis data. Probation Manager Effie concluded that the results from the staff survey corroborated the findings above.

Dr. Twitchell commented on the consensus among treatment partners that there is a lack of resources in addressing alcohol and substance abuse, specifically in residential treatment. He cited department data that indicated that the current number of residential treatment program (RTP) beds available for AB109 offenders (PRCS & MS) was insufficient. There beds available were estimated to have the capacity to serve 768 individuals per year, 105 short of recent data estimates of 873 individuals in need of residential treatment per year. Dr. Twitchell added that an additional 35 RTP beds would be needed to meet that estimate. Chief Jenkins asked if existing department funds were sufficient to meet this need. Dr. Twitchell answered in the affirmative.

Director Macchione asked about the location of the PC 290 (sex offender) registrants among the supervised population, particularly as it related to their high level of residential instability. Probation Division Chief Joralemon stated that these individuals are in the community under the supervision of probation officers. Director Macchione was interested in the geographic location of these individuals, particularly in situations where a PC 290 might be transient. He considered this group of individuals a priority in regards to making sure appropriate housing resources are allocated to address their needs. Dr. Twitchell agreed, and stated that he has already inquired as to the possibility of housing sex offender registrants in residential treatment facilities designed to address other needs. Dr. Twitchell emphasized that the consideration of community safety was paramount.

Supervising Probation Officer Karna Lau added that PC 290 registrants placed on PRCS are typically housed at the CTC prior to being released into the community, pending an assessment designed to predict the risk of sexual reoffending. Moreover, the CTC does not permit transiency. She stated that efforts are being made to create a transitional housing program specific to sex offender registrants. In any event, once individuals are placed within the community, housing becomes a case management need. Should they lose their housing, the supervising officer can refer the individual back to CTC, where they would stay until stable housing is found. Finally, SPO Lau stated that services to address needs for sexual reoffending are provided by the CTC. (It should be noted that geographic information about individuals in this data was not readily available at the time of the meeting.)

For more information about the presentation, refer to the following link:
<http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/probation/ccp.html>

Presentation: Senate Bill (SB) 678 - Funding Formula Update

Chief Jenkins reminded the audience that SB 678, passed in 2009, created the Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) with the intent that it would oversee the delivery of services to probation populations to improve their outcomes. Furthermore, it provided funding incentives to encourage probation departments to reduce the number of probationers they send to state prison (as a result of probation revocation). Chief Jenkins noted that the formula that determines funding, which was impacted by AB 109, has been revised. Chief Jenkins then called on Probation Division Chief **Jason Druxman** to make his presentation on the SB 678 update.

Division Chief Druxman stated that the CPOC (Chief Probation Officers of California) successfully renegotiated the revision in June of 2015. The old formula only considered the high-risk formal probation population and used revocations and new commitments to both state prison and local prison to determine appropriate funding for counties. In contrast, the new formula now includes the two Realignment populations (PRCS & MS), in addition to high-risk formal probationers. Furthermore, the revised formula now considers revocations and new commitments to state prison only. Division Chief Druxman estimated that the revision would lead to around one-million dollars in annual funding for San Diego County, not including the potential for incentive-based funds.

Division Chief Druxman explained the proposal for how the funding from SB 678 should be spent in fiscal year 2015-16. The plan includes funding that will serve approximately 75 individuals placed in residential treatment, with the service provider not yet determined. In addition, it would serve about 300 individuals referred for employment and vocational services through the Center of Employment Opportunities (CEO), and about 250 individuals referred for cognitive behavioral therapy through SAY San Diego. Chief Jenkins emphasized the importance in recognizing that the Division Chief Druxman presented a proposal, and that nothing was yet decided. Chief Jenkins stated that the proposal was data-driven, and that Division Chief Druxman would be contacting CCP partners and interested stakeholders to explain the proposal in more detail.

Chief Jenkins opened the meeting for public comment.

Public Comment: Non-Agenda Items

Larry Johnson (*Training Center*): Mr. Johnson has run a State-licensed rehabilitation program in Spring Valley for the past 10 years. He stated that he has worked with Realignment individuals and with Division Chief Druxman in the past. In fact, Mr. Johnson believed that he could provide the 35 residential treatment beds that Dr. Twitchell estimated would be needed. He stated that he had already submitted an application for the contract. Chief Jenkins appreciated Mr. Johnson's remarks, but noted that the resources would be allocated according to the geographical location of high-need individuals.

Kellen Russoniello (*ACLU of San Diego and Imperial Counties*): Mr. Russoniello thanked the CCP for their effort in assisting individuals released from prison or jail in obtaining identification. He encouraged the CCP to continue to reach out to the ACLU for assistance in facilitating that process. Mr. Russoniello congratulated the CCP for their recognition by NIC in enrolling justice-involved individuals in health care plans. Mr. Russoniello would like to see the Affordable Care Act program continue after the grant expires next summer.

Lisa Grossman and Leslie Lake (*National Crossroads*): National Crossroads is a program that assists women released from prison to both parole and PRCS. Ms. Grossman stated that transiency upon release is a primary concern for many of these women. She reiterated the need for beds, beds their program can provide, as well as more comprehensive services. Ms. Grossman also corroborated the need among justice-involved individuals in obtaining identification. Ms. Lake stated that National Crossroads is a comprehensive treatment center in which an individual can receive everything from CBT to alcohol and drug treatment, noting that all of their counselors are Alcohol and Other Drug counselors. She then emphasized the seriousness of the lack of resources aimed at mental health problems. Ms. Lake suggested that the CCP consider the comprehensive potential of their program, as well as the implementation of a large-scale effort in addressing the needs of justice-involved women. Ms. Lake introduced Rena, a woman released from prison three weeks prior, to better articulate the needs of women released from custody. Rena stated that the process in obtaining assistance pre-release is stressful in that state prison staff does not have an ongoing dialogue with local authorities in regards to service availability. Rena spoke to the difficulty in qualifying for programs without valid identification and emphasized the need for service providers to provide practical advice for individuals prior to release into the community. Rena further emphasized the importance of streamlining the logistical process in obtaining services.

Gloria Thompson (*Executive Director, Tradition One*): Tradition One is a long-term residential facility that has been in operation since 1971. Ms. Thompson has worked there for 37 years. She stated that individuals are referred to her program for a period of six months and that the time allowed is too short. Ms. Thompson explained that the average prison stay for individuals in her facility is 5 years (1,825 days) and that the average length of drug abuse is 16 years. Ms. Thompson noted that she needs more time assist these individuals in

finding employment, in reuniting with their families, and in addressing their mental and physical health issues. Chief Jenkins invited Gloria to meet Dr. Twitchell.

Ricardo Goodridge (*Board of State and Community Corrections*): The Social Innovation Bond (AB 1837) is a public/private partnership created to address specific measurable social outcomes. It will allocate \$5 million in funding to three counties, with the minimum award amount of \$500,000 and a maximum amount of \$2 million. A 100% match will be required. This is a new approach for BSCC, but it has been accomplished before on a national scale. Noting the complication of the funding model, Mr. Goodridge stated that there are three workshops being held in California, including workshops in Sacramento, Fresno, and Santa Ana.

Mr. Goodridge provided more details about the funding program. He stated that its intent is to address unmet, high-priority or large-scale social needs of well-defined populations. Data must be reliable, outcomes must be cost-effective and credible, and innovations must be likely to achieve targeted impact goals. Request for Proposals from the BSCC are due in late September. The BSCC would require implementation plan updates from county CCPs each year, to include outcomes, goals, etc. The BSCC must report to the Governor by July 1st of each fiscal year.

Meeting Wrap-Up

The next CCP meeting was scheduled for October 29, 2015. There were no additional comments. The meeting was adjourned at 3:46pm.

JH/SR